

February 4, 1981

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E 375

ington, and William Harrop, U.S. ambassador in Kenya.

Ciresi, a 1979 graduate of the College of St. Thomas who plans to go to medical school, worked at Miller and St. Joseph's hospitals and in the Ramsey County medical examiner's office before joining the Peace Corps last October. He was completing a crash course in Swahili in Nairobi at New Year's.

In a taped letter to his parents, he said he and a friend were having dinner a short distance from the Norfolk when they "heard an explosion, guessed it was a bomb and ran right over there."

For a time, Ciresi said, "I was the only one there with any medical training at all." He put this training to use amid the flames and wreckage inside the Norfolk, "doing triage"—that is, deciding which of the injured could be saved and should be rescued and which were beyond help—while carrying seven of the former to safety himself.

Ciresi's father, a Target Stores director and proprietor of the Q Restaurant in the Lowry Medical Arts Building, said he and his wife, Monica, were afraid at first that Kevin might have been staying at the Norfolk.

"But then," he added, "knowing Kevin, we knew he'd be there anyway if he were anywhere close."

At present, Kevin is in Kisili, Kenya, teaching high school biology and chemistry—in Swahili.●

AGENTS' PROTECTION BILL

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1981

● Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's critical intelligence-gathering capability has been severely reduced in recent years. Despite all of the modern technology—including satellite and computerized information—utilized by our intelligence agencies, a significant portion of our intelligence effort must rely on human informers and agents.

This human intelligence effort is increasingly threatened by the deliberate disclosure of the identities of our undercover agents. Publication of these names not only terminates the effectiveness of these agents, but endangers their lives as well.

The most infamous example was the identification in "Counter Spy"—published by former CIA employee Philip Agee—of Richard S. Welch as the station chief for the Central Intelligence Agency in Athens, Greece. Shortly after this disclosure, Welch was assassinated.

Nor is this an isolated disclosure. Agee has published the names of some 1,200 alleged CIA personnel.

Another anti-intelligence publication, Covert Action Information Bulletin, has also been initiated with Agee's assistance. Its function is the same as that of "Counter Spy"—to crusade against the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies, and to publish information and identities of purported CIA officers and informers, thus ending their effective service and ex-

posing them to possible retaliation by kidnapers or assassins.

The most recent example—and a major impetus for this legislation—was the identification in 1980 by Covert Action Information Bulletin of 15 CIA agents serving in Marxist Jamaica. Again, this revelation was followed by a July 4, 1980, machinegun attack on the home of the CIA station chief, although fortunately he and his family were unharmed.

It should be clearly recognized that these publications' ultimate intent is nothing less than the total elimination of the intelligence-gathering capacity of the U.S. Government.

Indeed, those associated with these publications and supporting organizations held a national organizing conference to stop Government spying September 22-24, 1978, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, sponsored by the Campaign To Stop Government Spying.

The objectives of the Campaign To Stop Government Spying were announced as continued worldwide publication of anti-U.S. intelligence information, suits directed against Government agencies and private companies whose security departments cooperate with law enforcement and intelligence agencies, use of the Freedom of Information Act for forced disclosure of Government intelligence information, and political efforts to end all U.S. domestic and foreign intelligence operations.

The House should be aware that there is a well-orchestrated attempt to totally abolish not only the effectiveness, but the very existence, of our Nation's intelligence system.

These efforts are a conscious part of an international effort designed ultimately to destroy our Nation's ability to stop Marxist-oriented revolutionary activities and terrorism, and to provide defensive countermeasures to protect our own people.

We must act surely and swiftly to protect our intelligence community from these assaults. Certainly, swift and sure penalties must be meted out to any person who discloses the identity of an intelligence officer, who performs under already dangerous conditions.

I am reintroducing in the 97th Congress a bill—the Intelligence Agents Protection Act of 1981—which would prohibit the disclosure of information identifying an intelligence agent to an unauthorized person. Penalties under this bill would be a \$100,000 fine and/or 20 years in prison for anyone convicted of this offense.

Furthermore, the bill would provide a \$50,000 fine and/or 10 years in prison for any person who falsely identifies an individual as an intelligence agent.

The bill does not limit prosecution to those individuals having or having had authorized access to classified information, but rather includes anyone

publishing or otherwise revealing the identity of an intelligence agent.

Injunctive relief is provided within my bill to require the Attorney General to take action to prevent the publication of such identification if its imminent publication is known.

The House Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported legislation addressing the disclosure of agents' identities during the last Congress. I believe that this issue must receive early consideration during the 97th Congress.

I offer this approach as one which deals sternly with those who would endanger the lives of those who serve in sensitive intelligence positions.●

JOHN LENNON: THE BEATLE LEGACY

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, now that some time has elapsed since the passing of John Lennon and the great stir in the media has waned, it is necessary to share some facts and comments which may have been little mentioned at the time. The following articles "The Lennon Legacy" by John F. McManus, and "Which Was the Greatest Tragedy Lennon's Life or His Death," by Bob Spencer, published in The North Side News, Atlanta, Ga., January 8, 1981, demonstrate clearly that the eulogies given in the press and the actual facts which John Lennon's life and music represent are in fact quite different. Far from being an "orchestration of a generation's best hopes and fondest dreams," his life and the music of the Beatles led an entire generation astray. Beatlemania was a 20th century siren to many of the youth of the sixties leading their lives and ideals to drugs, promiscuity, and disrespect for time-tested standards. So that the record may stand corrected on these little known facts and balance be given to a biased media picture, I commend the following to the attention of my colleagues:

THE LENNON LEGACY
(By John F. McManus)

BELMONT, MASS.—There can hardly be anyone left in the United States who is unaware that Beatle John Lennon has been murdered. Over and over again, we have been told that the man stood only for peace and joy. Typical of the gushing tributes to his memory was the following from Time magazine:

"The world wide appeal of the Beatles had to do with their perceived innocence, their restless idealism that stayed a step or two ahead of the times. . . . (Their) songs became, altogether, an orchestration of a generation's best hopes and fondest dreams."

THEY ATTACKED EVERYTHING

The truth is that the Beatles waged a frighteningly successful war on the values